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throwing the masses of the people on the land, and thereby influencing the agrarian trouble. It is pointed out that the commercial policy and the penal laws "cause a grievous deterioration of the national character, to which even the present poverty and backwardness of Ireland may be traced." The conclusion is, however, that, from the standpoint of economic development, brighter days are in store for Ireland, and that this country has a prospect of sharing, in the future, in the general material progress of the age. AVARD L. BISHOP.

Prehistoric Britain. By Robert Munro. Series: Home Univ. Library. 256 pp. Ills., index. H. Holt & Co., New York, 1914 (?). 7 x 4½.

The author briefly treats of geology, fauna, and flora before taking up the relics of prehistoric man. The types of paleolithic man, his culture and civilization, as disclosed by their tools, weapons, ornaments, etc., are described. The industrial remains of Paleolithic Britain are classified according to Gabriel de Mortillet's system—that is, in chronological sequence, according to the degree of culture disclosed by the relics found at certain stations which Mortillet regarded as typical. The Neolithic Age is treated in the same manner. The work closes with a chapter on British ethnology. There are numerous sketches of the remains of the peoples described, their weapons, ornaments, etc.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Die Verdrängung der Laubwälder durch die Nadelwälder in Deutschland. Von Hans B. Jacobi. viii and 187 pp. H. Laupp, Tübingen, 1912. Mk. 6. 10½ x 7½.

The book discusses the extent, causes, and effects of the increasing substitution by conifers, especially firs, of deciduous trees in the forests of Germany. While in the primeval forests two-thirds were deciduous and one-third only pine forests, the proportion is reversed in the forests of to-day. This decrease of the deciduous woods is due partly to the progress of civilization, because—as in the case of the "oak groves" in the Middle West—the occurrence of oak and beech was a characteristic of good soil, so that these woods were cleared for agricultural purposes to a much larger extent than were the pine woods. The reclamation of swamps and the general regulation of drainage conditions for agricultural purposes have in many places bereft the soil of the amount of moisture which is required by the deciduous trees, while conifers thrive on a drier soil.

The unscientific methods of exploiting the woods, which were common in former generations, also added not only to the decrease of the woods but also to the improvement of the soil; so that, when rational forestry began in the last century, the reforesting of the lost area was possible only with fir and pine in most places. Commercial considerations contributed not a little to hasten the process. In proportion as the demand for marketable lumber increased, the culture of the fir, with its shorter periods of growth, became most profitable, and large tracts of former beech and oak forests were planted with fir or pine, which thrived most encouragingly in the superior soil. It has seemed lately, however, that it is a question whether the lasting results of the change will prove as profitable; because in many cases the second crop of lumber on the new soil has been found inferior to the first, and, moreover, these artificial fir districts are much more easily affected by pests than the same woods grown on their home soils.

The book will furnish food for thought to all interested in the problems of forestry. The American reader may find comfort in hoping that, considering the thoughtless waste which even Germany practiced with her forests in former generations, the natural resources of his country, too, may still be rescued from exhaustion by means of scientific forestry wisely applied. M. K. GENTHE.

Die Entwicklung der Kartographie Südbadens im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert. Von Dr. Johannes Werner. 63 pp. Maps. *Abhandl. zur badischen Landeskunde*, Heft 1. G. Braunsche, Karlsruhe, 1913. Mk. 3.20. 9½ x 6½.

Twenty-one maps of southern Baden from 1503 to 1718 are here reproduced in part and described in very German detail, pointing out manner of drawing,